



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 4.

FREELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1838.

NO. 6.

THE  
MISSISKOUI STANDARD  
IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
J. D. GILMAN,  
To whom all Communications must be ad-  
dressed; and if by mail, post paid.

## POETRY.

### Song—The Dedon Lady.

BY W. MOTHERWELL.

Again in my chamber!  
Again at my bed!  
With thy smile sweet as sunshine,  
And hand cold as lead!  
I know thee, I know thee!—  
Nay start not, my sweet!  
These golden robes shrink up,  
And taffety thin.  
While out crept the symbols  
Of Death and of Sin!

Bright beautiful devil!  
Pass, pass from me now;  
For the damp dew of death  
Gathers thick on my brow;  
And bind up thy girdle,  
Nor beauties disclose.  
More dazzlingly white  
Than the wreath-dotted snows:  
And away with thy kisses;  
My heart waxes sick;  
As thy red lips, like worms,  
Travel over my cheek!

Hal press me no more with  
That passionless hand,  
Tis whiter than milk, or  
The foam on the strand;  
Tis softer than down, or  
The silken-leaved flower;  
But colder than ice thrills  
Its touch at this hour,  
Like the finger of Death  
From cemeteries unrolled,  
Thy hand on my heart falls,  
Dull, clammy and cold.

Nor bend o'er my pillow—  
Thy raven black hair  
O'er shadows my brow with  
A deeper despair;  
These ringlets thick falling  
Spread fire through my brain  
And my temples are throbbing  
With madness again.  
The moonlight! the moonlight!  
The deepswinding bay!  
There are two on that strand,  
And a ship far away;

In its silence and beauty,  
Its passion and power,  
Love breathed o'er the land,  
Like the soul of a flower.  
The billows were shining  
On pale yellow sands;  
And moonshine was gleaming  
On small twin hills.  
There were flowers by the brook's brink,  
And flowers bursting free  
There were hot lips to suck forth  
A lost soul from me!

New, mountain and meadow,  
Firth, forest, and river,  
Are mingling with shadows—  
Are lost to me ever.

The sunlight is fading,  
Small birds seek their nest,  
While happy hearts, flower-like,  
Sink sinless to rest.

But I!—it's no matter!—  
Ay, kiss cheek and chin:  
Kiss—kiss—thou hast won me,  
Bright, beautiful Sin!

### ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

We copy from the *Zodiac*, a monthly publication of interest and value, published at Albany, the following anecdote of the most extraordinary man that ever lived either in ancient or modern days:

In the beginning of his consulate he often used to escape from the Tuilleries disguised in a big great coat and a large round hat, so that even the soldiers did not know him, and go early in the morning to Gen. Sebastiani's lodgings, awaken him and walk arm in arm along the Boulevards. In one of these morning walks Bonaparte, wishing to make a present to his beloved Josephine, stopped before a large store of precious curiosities. They found a chambord maid cleaning the store, went in and asked for the master of the house. The servant answered in a dry tone, that there was no master of the house, looked with a suspicious eye upon the two intruders, whom she thought might be a pair of rogues who had entered the store so early, truly with no favorable exterior, their boots and great coats covered with mud. She ran quickly into a bed-room where two young clerks slept, and awakened them in haste, whilst the two strangers looked upon each other and smiled. One of the young men came hastily and half clothed from his room and asked their pleasure. Bonaparte's eyes fell upon two large and beautiful transparent vases of an exquisite workmanship, while Sebastiani spoke with the clerk, who sent immediately for the mistress of the store, when Bonaparte in his abrupt & peremptory manner, asked the price of these vases; the widow measured him from foot to head and said dryly, 'that their price was beyond

his reach....' This may be madame,' said Bonaparte, irritated, but still in a moderate tone, 'but I think it would not cost you much to answer my question.' 'Ten thousand francs, sir,' answered the lady in a dry tone. 'Well, madame, is that your lowest price?' 'Yes, Sir, I have but one price, as every one of my customers knows. Well, madame, I think I shall buy them; be so good as to place them aside so that nobody else may take them.' 'But, sir, said the astonished lady, 'How then?' I shall say they are sold, but....but—' 'What but, madame?' said Bonaparte, growing warm. Sebastiani gave him a hint; and said, 'Madame is right; she does not know us, and is not to be blamed for asking at least something by which she might be assured that we were in earnest. He handed her at the same moment a bank note of one thousand francs. The widow, still more astonished, received the note, turned and re-turned it, and handed it to a clerk, directing him in whisper to go to a neighbor's and see if it was not forged one, and then addressing herself to the two strangers, said, with the Parisian gracefulness so characteristic of all these female shop-keepers....Gentlemen, I ask your pardon; you appear to be fine and well-bred gentlemen, but God knows, since that Corsican has been at the head of our government we are overrun with rogues & vagabonds, who have even attempted to commit forgeries, (which was true,) and, therefore, I have sent to my neighbor's, who is an *agent de change* (a broker) & who understands his business well.' 'But how then, madame, I thought Bonaparte was a good Frenchman,' said the consul, 'and although born in Corsica, that he had never ceased to be a Frenchman!' Yes, answered the merchant, smiling, 'he has been a good Frenchman, because he was too greatly interested to be otherwise. Sebastiani saw that Bonaparte began to grow warm and interrupted the loquacious lady in asking her 'what she had now to say of the first consul if he has not crushed anarchy, re-established order, put France in a flourishing state?' 'Yes, he has so well re-established order that we have now instead of liberty, slavery, and a legion of miserable spies, who denounce and arrest every one who dares to speak against him or his adherents,' &c.

This woman was of an exalted character, very handsome and bold, and astonished both by her vehemence and the facility with which she talked to them. Bonaparte could not resist interrupting her in saying, 'but, madame, you forget yourself by touching these very delicate political matters, in which you cannot have the least concern, being obliged to deal with the first consul's friends and adherents; and if we should belong to them, madame?—would you not fear to be arrested?' 'I fear to be arrested! said she laughing loud; 'you gentlemen could you denounce a poor widow who has five children to provide for?—No, certainly no, I have nothing to fear from you—you appear to be too honest and good gentlemen to wish to ruin poor woman because she used with freedom the only gift of God, her tongue, which the usurper has left her.'

On leaving the store, Bonaparte told her he would send the money, for the two vases. In walking out they took a hackney coach, and stopped at a short distance from the Tuilleries, in the *rue de l'Echelle*.—Bonaparte, although not well treated by this spirited lady, was, nevertheless, the first who said that he liked her frankness, but that she deserved some good lesson for the future. As soon as he arrived at the Tuilleries, he sent Gen. Lasnes with one of his carriages in search of the widow, with a polite invitation to come immediately with him to see the gentlemen who had bought the vases, as they wished to speak with her upon other purchases, and to pay her what they owed. The unsuspecting lady seeing a gentleman clad in citizen's clothes and an elegant, but plain coach, was ready to go, and off they went at full speed. On the road she inquired very anxiously after the names of these gentlemen...if he (Lasnes) was their friend, and many other questions which Lasnes was expressly prohibited from answering. But what was her perplexity when she alighted at the great staircase of the Tuilleries, and saw that she had to deal with one of the generals attached to the consul. She exclaimed at various intervals, 'Oh, mon Dieu, mon Dieu, what will become of me if these gentlemen should denounce me to the consul?' Lasnes, who although a very rough soldier, was nevertheless humane and of good heart, assured her, as well as he could that not the least harm was intended against her. But what was her terror, when the first consul's cabinet opened and she recognised in him the stranger to whom she had spoken so freely. She was ready to faint and fall upon her knees and wept bitterly,

humbly asking pardon. Bonaparte himself was moved and helped her up and, led her to a chair and requested her to be quiet and composed. These kind words restored her spirits, and she was able to listen to the following friendly words:—

—

'Madame you have been a little imprudent in speaking so freely of me to strangers; happily for you these words have not been heard by Fouche or one of his agents; you would not have come off so easily. Let this be a warning to you of the future. Here is your money, and give this (20,000 francs) to your children, and say to them, that if the mother is not my friend, I wish at least the children might be!' It was by such means that he made himself popular. Compare him now with Louis Philippe and his popularity.

### A RIDE.

During the Revolutionary War, when a corps of the American army were encamped near the Borough of Elizabethtown in New Jersey, an officer who was rather more a devotee of Venus than of Mars, paid his addresses to a lady of distinction, whom he was in the habit of visiting nightly in the cultivation of those kindly feelings which love so cordially inspires. On a discovery of the cause of the repeated absence of the officer, and of the place where his interviews with his dulcine were had, some waggon friends resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expense, which should deter him from a repetition of his amorous visits. The officer, it appears, rode a very small horse of the pony kind, which he always left untied, with the bridle reins over his neck near the door, in order to mount and ride off without delay, when the business of courting & kissing was over; and the horse always remained until backed by his owner, without attempting to change his position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer had as usual gone to pay his devours to the object of his affections, and was enjoying the approving smiles of the fair one, his waggon companions went privately to the door of the house where the officer was...took the bridle and saddle from the horse which they sent quietly away, placed the former on the tail, and the latter on the back of a very sober rumitative old cow, (with the coupler over the horns,) who stood peacefully chewing her cud, near the spot. Immediately thereafter, they retired some distance from the house, and separating, raised the loud cry of alarm, 'but, madame, you forget yourself by touching these very delicate political matters, in which you cannot have the least concern, being obliged to deal with the first consul's friends and adherents; and if we should belong to them, madame?—would you not fear to be arrested?' 'I fear to be arrested! said she laughing loud; 'you gentlemen could you denounce a poor widow who has five children to provide for?—No, certainly no, I have nothing to fear from you—you appear to be too honest and good gentlemen to wish to ruin poor woman because she used with freedom the only gift of God, her tongue, which the usurper has left her.'

On leaving the store, Bonaparte told her he would send the money, for the two vases. In walking out they took a hackney coach, and stopped at a short distance from the Tuilleries, in the *rue de l'Echelle*.—Bonaparte, although not well treated by this spirited lady, was, nevertheless, the first who said that he liked her frankness, but that she deserved some good lesson for the future. As soon as he arrived at the Tuilleries, he sent Gen. Lasnes with one of his carriages in search of the widow, with a polite invitation to come immediately with him to see the gentlemen who had bought the vases, as they wished to speak with her upon other purchases, and to pay her what they owed. The unsuspecting lady seeing a gentleman clad in citizen's clothes and an elegant, but plain coach, was ready to go, and off they went at full speed. On the road she inquired very anxiously after the names of these gentlemen...if he (Lasnes) was their friend, and many other questions which Lasnes was expressly prohibited from answering. But what was her perplexity when she alighted at the great staircase of the Tuilleries, and saw that she had to deal with one of the generals attached to the consul. She exclaimed at various intervals, 'Oh, mon Dieu, mon Dieu, what will become of me if these gentlemen should denounce me to the consul?' Lasnes, who although a very rough soldier, was nevertheless humane and of good heart, assured her, as well as he could that not the least harm was intended against her. But what was her terror, when the first consul's cabinet opened and she recognised in him the stranger to whom she had spoken so freely. She was ready to faint and fall upon her knees and wept bitterly,

to dream of love's metamorphoses, backward rides, sternway advances, and alarms of invasion, & thereby to garnish his mind with materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel adventure of cowology.

—

**ORIGIN OF THE STOCKING LOOM.**—In a pamphlet published by one Aaron Bell, in the year 1775, entitled, 'An account of the rise and progress of the Beech Oil invention,' &c., is the following narrative: It is not out of some men's remembrance, that a young gentleman, of no fortune, student at Oxford, fell in love with an inn-keeper's daughter of that town, whose circumstances were also very narrow. He had philosophy enough to despise superfluous wealth, and judgment to foresee the necessity of a competency, but love was headstrong, and too hard for reason, so that after a year or two's ineffectual delay, they bid defiance to their stars, and had courage enough to marry. The scholar gained a wife and lost a fellowship, the only subsistence he before depended on. Our innkeeper often upbraided the bridegroom with the barren effects of his learning, and thought it very strange, as well he might, that while every body told him his son in law was a great scholar, his whole stock of knowledge could not help him to one penny of his own getting. Six or 7 months after his marriage, the father-in-law died miserably poor; & the credit which his industry maintained in his life-time dying with him, the goods he left behind were seized on by his creditors, and the student and his young wife turned out of doors, to cut the bread of fortune where they could best find it.

The wife had a relation in town, unable to contribute any great assistance. She took them however, into a garret of her house where the man could only waste his hours between looks and sighs, while the partner of his sorrows made hard shift to pick up a support by knitting stockings, at a certain common price for every pair. At last by a very natural coincidence the care of the lady became more weighty, & the patience of both less fortified. The only subject of their conversation now was their dread of what would become of their poor infant who was born a beggar; but sitting constantly together from morning to night, the scholar often fixed his eyes, with steadfast attention on the motion of his wife's fingers in the dexterous management of her needles; he took it into his imagination that it was not impossible to contrive a little loom, which might do the work with much more expedition. This thought he communicated to his wife: and joining his head to her hands, the endeavor succeeded to their wishes. Thus the ingenious stocking-loom, which is so common now, was first invented, by which the inventor did not only make himself and family happy, but has left this nation indebted to him for a benefit which enables us to export silk stockings in great quantities, and to a vast advantage, to those very countries from whence before we used to bring them at considerable loss in balance of our traffic.—*London Me. Magazine.*

—

**A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.**—I herewith send thee my pocket-clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction; the last time he was at thy friendly school, he was in no way reformed, nor even in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive, by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulses are sometimes very quick, which betokeneth not even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him, that when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping—or, as the vanity of human reason phraseth it, I catch him napping. Hence, I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man.—Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieveth me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest it. In thy last thou chargest me with one eighth of a pound, which I will pay when thy work deserves it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman that need not be ashamed. And when thou layest thy cor-

### Romance in the nineteenth century.

We are wrong in supposing that all romance has evaporated, and that the reign of matters of fact and utility is absolute. Sometimes there is little outbread, a little rebellion. A circumstance lately occurred in the south of France, realizing a fairytale. An old man, now aged seventy-nine, was observed to leave France during the revolution. He had lost his wife, who left behind her two sons and a daughter. Forced to fly for his life, penniless and destitute, he passed the period of the exile of the Burbons in procuring a scanty subsistence in Italy, Germany, and other parts of Europe, and afterwards served in the armies of the empire. Having returned to his native town, finding himself forgotten by his friends, dispossessed of his estate, unable to gain any intelligence of his children, he resigned himself with content to all the privations of poverty, and, with a courage worthy of fewer years, endeavored to prevent his becoming a burthen to the charitable by making himself useful in the office of a lawyer of some celebrity at Marseilles.—One of the students in the office who had travelled in Italy, was struck with the resemblance between the old man and a lady he had met with in society at Milan. He asked him if he had a daughter in Italy. 'I once had three children, but they are all dead,' said he. The young man persisted in his enquiries, and the result was a conviction that the lady was the daughter of the *émigré*. 'Sir,' said he, 'your daughter lives in a palace in Milan. I know her: she is the Countess Ottolini Visconti, the wife of a dignitary of the Austrian empire.' It was true. Mr. Napoleon had given his daughter of charge to a Milanese lady when two years old. All his letters written to her during his exile had been miscarried. He supposed her dead. She had been well educated, and the beauty of her person and the graces of her mind, had captivated an Italian of a noble family. She knew the history of her family, and had long supposed her father dead. She was made acquainted with the circumstances, and the result is a union of the father and daughter after a separation of 47 years.

#### UPPER CANADA.

The following is a report of the proceedings upon the opening of the court of Oyer and Terminer, at Sandwich, in the Western District of Upper Canada, on the 23d ult. ....

Before the court sat it had been reported generally throughout the town, that the murderers, brigands and pirates taken at Point au Pelee island, in this District, and who had been detained in custody for nearly three months awaiting their trial for murder, were not to be tried, and a great deal of excitement naturally prevailed in consequence. Shortly, however, after the Judge had delivered his charge, and while the Grand Jury were in Court, John Prince, Esq. M.P.P. for this County, accompanied by a train of witnesses presented himself to the Court & applied to be sworn previous to himself and the other witnesses going before the Grand Jury with a bill of indictment (which he held in his hand) and which, he said, was an indictment for murder. Sir Allan N. Macnab who acted as Queen's Counsel at the assizes, desired to look at the indictment, and having perused it, he observed that as he had been instructed not to try the parties whom that indictment charged, he could not allow the officer of the Court to swear Mr. Prince, or his witnesses.

Mr. Prince then addressed the Judge in the following terms:

"My Lord, the paper which I hold in my hand is an indictment for the crime of murder against no less than nine persons, who have been for a long time in custody in this district, who have been duly informed that they were to be tried at these Assizes and who were awaiting their trial accordingly. I deem it quite unnecessary to trouble your Lordship at this stage of the proceedings with the particulars of the indictment, because the trial, if not proceeded with (as I trust it will) cannot but disclose the parties and the circumstances of this most atrocious case. It is therefore, I humbly submit to your Lordship, enough for me to inform you that I have as a private individual, as a subject of Great Britain and as one of the public, prepared an indictment against certain individuals, who are charged with having committed the foul crime of murder within the jurisdiction of this Court and that I am here prepared by several witnesses as well as my own testimony to sustain and prove the charge, and all I wish of your Lordship is, that the officer of the Court may be permitted to swear us so that I may prefer the indictment without delay."

Mr. Justice Jones—Mr. Prince, you are aware that you are a Judge of this Court, being one of the associates named in the Commission. I do not, therefore, think that you are a proper person to become a prosecutor in this case. It would be useless for me to affect to be ignorant of the indictment you allude to, because we all know that it is an indictment charging the prisoners taken at Point au Pelee Island with murder. If you had been present here when I charged the Grand Jury, you would have learned that the matter has been under the consideration of the Government and the Executive Council, and that they consider the prisoners as prisoners of war, and they have ordered the trial not to be proceeded in by this Court; and we have received instructions accordingly. Besides you have had experience in England, as a lawyer, to know, that prosecutions of this sort are always conducted by the Counsel of the Crown, who is considered as public prosecutor upon such occasions. I am not, however, prepared to say, that you have not the right to go before the Grand Jury, and if you still persist in your application, and if Sir Allan Macnab, as Queen's Counsel, consents to your being sworn, I shall not object; but I cannot try the prisoners. I approve of, and fully appreciate your motives in this proceeding. I however, hope that you will not persist in the application, and it will afford me much satisfaction to know that you accede to my wishes.

Sir Allan MacNab... I am desirous, my Lord, of shewing the utmost courtesy to my learned friend, Mr. Prince, and we must all appreciate the feeling, which has brought him here. I have, however, as Queen's Counsel, received my instructions from the Government not to try these prisoners at this Assize. From these instructions I am not at liberty to deviate, and it therefore follows that I cannot countenance or allow the parties to be sworn, with the view of their going before the grand Jury which will be the first step, as your Lordship and Mr. Prince well know to be taken in trial.

Mr. Prince then rose and said: 'My Lord, I have listened most attentively, and I hope respectfully, to all that has fallen from your Lordship and Her Majesty's learned Counsel. I admit, my Lord, that I may be nominally one of the Judges of this Court. I have usually enjoyed the honour of taking my seat upon that Bench on occasions like the present but upon this occasion I have studiously avoided doing so—not from the slightest disrespect or indifference to your Lordship or the Court, but because the office of even an associate judge would I thought be contemptible with that of a public prosecutor; and from the moment I heard these murderers, and ruffians, and robbers, were to be prosecuted by the Crown at these Assizes, I resolved that if practicable, they should be prosecuted by us on this frontier, who have been the principal sufferers from the unparalleled outrages. My Lord, a most foul, atrocious, and unnatural murder was lately committed at Point au Pelee Island within this District, by an armed band of ruf-

fians and lawless banditti, some hundreds in number, from the opposite country, and almost all of whom were citizens of the United States. These ruffians took possession of our inhabitants and fellow subjects... closely imprisoned them within their own heretofore peaceful habitations—robbed and plundered them of all they possessed, and finally murdered several of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, who went to Point au Pelee to relieve the inhabitants, and drive the invaders from the soil. All these are well known and well attested facts; they are capable of instant proof, and the witnesses to prove them now stand around me, and have been brought here by me, (at considerable expense and a great inconvenience to themselves, by the request of Her Majesty's Law Officers; and on Monday week when I saw the prisoners, I informed them that they would be tried this day for murder, and I advised them to prepare accordingly. To our utter consternation, and dismay, while the injured objects of these most atrocious, unprovoked, uncalled for and unheard of villainies, stand before your Lordship and this Court, demanding reparation for their injuries by a due enforcement of the law; while the whole country claims, through me, their representative, that retributive and even-handed justice should be fearlessly, firmly, and promptly administered; yes, my Lord, administered in the face, and almost at the doors of that unfriendly race, (pointing to the opposite shore of Michigan,) who have so wantonly, so unprovokedly attacked, and robbed, and murdered us; I say my Lord, at this most anxious and most interesting moment, we are told by your Lordship and by Her Majesty's Counsel, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and of his advisers, the Executive Council, that these scoundrels are not to be tried by this Court, but they are to be considered prisoners of war... I deny that they can, by any law, be known or recognised as such. This I am quite prepared to prove, had this trial been proceeded with. I deny also, my Lord, the right of any one—the right of the Executive Government—the right of the Lieutenant Governor—the right of even Majesty itself, to step between the accuser and the accused of murder, and to prevent the incipient proceeding of an enquiry into the matter by the grand inquest of the country. The Executive may pardon even a convicted murderer; but the Executive cannot prevent the humblest subject of this country from indicting such a criminal; and God forbid it should be otherwise! Besides, my Lord, I beg respectfully to state, shat by the practice of the Courts of Law in England, prosecutions of this kind are almost invariably carried on, not by Counsel for the Crown, but by the friends of the deceased, or by the parochial or other public officers of the parish or place wherein the murder was committed, and the prosecutor retains and employs whatever counsel he thinks proper to conduct the prosecution. In prosecutions which affect the State, I admit that the whole is left to the Counsel for the Crown—not so, however, in prosecutions like the present, which I repeat are invariably, yes, hardly without an exception, carried on at the principal expense, and at the instance of parties more or less interested in the case. And this, my Lord, is a sound and proper policy, because the injured are naturally prompt to seek redress through the medium of the Law. Whereas those who live remote and remain unscathed by injury, live and remain in general, indifferent to other and a distant people's wrongs, in different about a vigorous prosecution; and the truth of this remark, is, I think, established by the extraordinary proceedings of this day. I beg to thank your Lordship for the patient hearing you have given me, and the learned Counsel for his courtesy towards me—after what has fallen from the Court, I feel that I cannot with decency or propriety press this matter further.

But, my Lord, I protest, most solemnly protest, against the course adopted by the Executive and his advisers upon this occasion; and in that protest I am bold enough to expect that every good and loyal subject of this country, who reveres and desires to sustain the laws will join."

When Mr. Prince sat down, a burst of applause was heard throughout the hall, but which of course, was stopped immediately. On the following day, the Grand Jury presented Mr. Prince with written assurance of their entire acquiescence in his address to his Lordship, and that delicacy and deference to his Lordship's opinion alone prevented their making a presentation, in spirit and in substance agreeing with Mr. Prince's observations.

The course taken by the Government on the present occasion, has caused a greater excitement throughout the country than can well be imagined. On the day after the court rose, a large party of gentlemen belonging to the town dined at the Western Hotel, (Col. Elliot in the chair,) to celebrate the Queen's birth day, and it was suggested that a public meeting of the whole district should be convened, for the purpose of discussing the state of this part of the country with reference to the opposite people of Michigan, and for the purpose also of expressing an opinion upon the subject of the Government not proceeding to try the Point au Pelee prisoners. A requisition was afterwards signed and forwarded to the Sheriff in Sandwich, on Saturday the 9th day of June next as will be seen by an advertisement in this paper. We trust that all who are interested in the support of our Laws, Constitution and

Country, as well as our lives and liberties, will attend the meeting.

Sandwich, May 25, 1838.

A most daring robbery was committed in the Isle of Tanti, in Upper Canada, a few days since, by a gang of about fifteen desperate characters, who have hitherto escaped detection. The individual upon whom the robbery was committed, is a British subject of the name of Robert Peter, from whose possession a sum of about six hundred dollars was forcibly carried away, and the individual himself, as well as two of his sons, so severely assaulted and beaten by the robbers, that their lives were considered to be in imminent danger. The villains were armed, and fired several shots in the execution of their lawless purposes. Another man, of the name of Peter, residing on the island, was robbed on the same occasion. We are happy to learn that every possible effort has been made by the authorities of Kingston to discover the perpetrators of this outrage; and that two steamboats had been despatched in search of them.—*Mont. Gaz.*

On Tuesday the York Militia were called out, with the view of selecting from each Regiment 100 effective men for active service, and the volunteer corps or night-guard, whose services have for some time been dispensed with, are again ordered to be in readiness. The 'Queen's Own' commanded by Colonel Kingsmill, have proceeded to the Niagara Frontier, to be stationed at Drummondville. All these preparations and changes would seem to indicate that there is something stirring, and we feel persuaded, that the government must be possessed of some information to induce these precautions, not known to the public. But be that as it may, it is pleasing to know that the government are on the alert, and when the hour of danger arrives they will find the people ready and willing to sustain them.—*British Colonist.*

His Excellency Sir George Arthur has forwarded to the High Sheriff a free pardon for the following prisoners, now confined in our District Jail on charges of High Treason, and who had petitioned; viz ... Wm. Winegarden, Henry Winegarden ... Adam Winegarden, —Lord Wellington-Winegarden, (Dutch Yankees,) Robert Eliot, (English,) Malcom Brown, (Canadian,) George Roberts, (English,) Lyman Chaoin, (Yankee,) Isaac Brock Malcom, (Scotch Canadian,) Robert Lating, ditto, and Duncan MacL'headran, ditto.

They are severally to find security for two hundred pounds and two sureties in one hundred pounds each, to be of the peace for three years! Mercy such as this, to characters like those, is cruelty to the well-affected and loyal portion of the community and a premium to radicalism and rebellion.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

It is rumoured that the notorious Bill Johnson is lying in wait with an armed schooner and 6 or 8 gun boats, among some islands near French Creek, for the purpose of pillaging any vessels which may come near him.

A gentleman from Detroit also informs us that very extensive but secret organizations are forming in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. The greater part of the vagabonds composing these gangs are mechanics and laborers of the lowest grade; they follow their employments but are sworn to rise en masse upon a given signal.—*Toronto Com. Her.*

We have reason to believe, and do believe, that there is a very large number of pirates under regular pay all along the whole frontier, that they are under an advanced state of organization, have experienced officers to command them, and are abundantly provided with the means of offence. We may, by vigilant watching and constant demonstrations of perfect preparation, prevent their intended attacks, but let us once relax our vigilance and abandon our preparations, and fire and sword will instantly be our reward....*Patriot.*

Lower Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette, June 11.

The following Address was, this day presented to His Excellency by a numerous & highly respectable assemblage of the signers; accompanied by ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esquire, Notary, in his quality of Agent to sundry Assurance Associations in Great Britain:

The Address was read by SAMUEL RICHMOND, Master of the Joseph Hume. To his Excellency the Right Honorable JOHN GEORGE Earl of Durham, Viscount LAMPTON, etc. etc. etc.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, Masters and Owners of British vessels now in the harbour of Quebec, respectfully approach your Excellency to offer our sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival in this Province, invested with the ample powers which pertain to His Majesty's High Commissioner; and to express our earnest hope that your Excellency's Administration will be the means of bringing to a happy issue every question affecting the interests of the Provinces of British North America, and of securing to the people of this colony in particular the blessings of British Institutions.

We would avail ourselves of this opportunity of respectfully inviting your Excellency's attention to the urgent necessity that exists of providing some means of pro-

tecting the trade to Quebec from the heavy losses to which Masters and Owners are constantly exposed by the ill-conduct of their seamen, who, from the prospect of obtaining higher wages, and the allurements held out by unprincipled persons denominated 'Crimps' are induced to desert their ships; the Masters and Owners whereof thereby suffer, directly and indirectly, serious loss and injury. As means calculated to abate the evil complained of, we would, with the utmost deference, suggest:—the establishment of a separate Police for the Lower Town; the suppression of a number of disorderly houses in that section of the city, (through the pernicious influence of which, that part of

Quebec constantly presents, during the shipping season, scenes of the most disgusting debauchery,) and the publication of an Ordinance rendering it obligatory on all builders of ships to obtain from Europe a certain proportion of the crews for their new vessels, on their first voyage from Quebec. Bearing in mind the effectual manner which your Excellency's interest was exerted in behalf of the owners of British shipping, during your Excellency's residence at the Court of St. Petersburgh, we have every confidence that our representations will be favorably entertained, and such remedies applied as in your Excellency's wisdom may appear calculated to remove, or at least greatly lessen the evil of which we complain.

We respectfully take leave of your Excellency with fervent wishes for your personal happiness, and with earnest prayers for the favorable issue of your Excellency's important mission.

#### HIS EXCELLENCE'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—Accept my best acknowledgements for your kind congratulations on my arrival in this country.

The evils to which you allude, and their dangerous consequences, have already attracted my attention—and steps had been taken by me, before the receipt of your address, for the immediate formation of an efficient Police.

I request you to be assured that here, as in Russia, my best exertions will be used for the encouragement of British Shipping, and the protection of British commerce.

On Saturday, at noon, his Excellency the Governor in Chief received a deputation from the citizens, inhabitants, &c. of the Montreal District, with the following Address:....

We, Citizens, Inhabitants, Proprietors and others Subjects of her Majesty, residing in the District of Montreal, have the honor respectfully to approach and to congratulate your Excellency, on your safe arrival in this Province.

However serious may be the circumstances in which the country is now placed, we trust that under your Excellency's administration, the rights of her Majesty's Subjects will be maintained, protected and respected.

The previous course of your Excellency's public life, confirms us in our just anticipation that we shall see the laws administered in such a manner as to ensure to all classes of society, without distinction, the protection to which they are entitled.

These sentiments we consider it our duty to convey to your Excellency, convinced that they are of a nature to meet with your Excellency's approbation.

Montreal, the 8th May, 1838.

His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for this mark of your respect and good feeling towards me.

You have truly stated that the Province is now placed in serious circumstances, however great may be the difficulties which attend the solution of this important question, they shall be encountered by me with firmness and energy, and, by the blessing of God, effectually removed.

The only distinctions in any class or society which I can recognize, are those which arise from the just or improper use of those Rights to which you refer. When their exercise is marked by Loyalty to the Crown....Obedience to the Laws—and a due regard to the best interests of the Country, it will ever be held sacred; but when it deviates from its legitimate course, for the attainment of seditious and unconstitutional objects, it must and shall be restrained.

I earnestly hope that by the good conduct of all classes and parties, this lamentable necessity will never recur, and rely with confidence on your exertions and co-operation, for the purpose of enabling me to accomplish the final settlement of your affairs on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

At a meeting held pursuant to public notice at the Saint Anne's Market yesterday, for the purpose of preparing an address to His Excellency the Governor General the Earl of Durham, on his entering upon the Government of the British North American Provinces.

The Hon. Mr. M'Gill was called to the Chair.

Mr. J. Guthrie Scott was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having opened and addressed the meeting—

On motion of S. Gerrard, Esq.; seconded by H. Driscoll, Esq.

Resolved, unanimously.—That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the wisdom and beneficence of Her gracious Majesty in confiding at this important period, the Government of British North America,

to a nobleman whose high and varied qualifications have been honored by so many distinguished marks of Royal favor; and has witnessed, with lively satisfaction, the judgment, firmness and impartiality evinced in His Excellency's declarations of his intended policy.

On motion of T. P. E. Esq.; seconded by

John Boston, Esq.

Resolved, unanimously.—That this meeting cherishes no other ambition, than that of promoting the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in these Provinces, and perpetuating the integrity of the Empire.

On motion of John Molson, Esq.; seconded by A. Thom, Esq.

Resolved, unanimously.—That this meeting will heartily co-operate with His Excellency the Earl of Durham, in the arduous task of establishing peace and harmony in the Province, by means of a consistent and impartial administration of the Government.

On motion of Thomas Philips, Esq.; seconded by J. H. Lambe, Esq.

Resolved, unanimously.—That the following Gentlemen be a Committee to frame an Address to his Excellency the Earl of Durham, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, and to adopt measures for presenting the same with power to add to their names, viz —

Hon. Mr. Pothier John Torrence

Hon. Mr. Moffatt William Ritchie

Hon. Mr. M'Gill Henry Dyer

Samuel Gerrard Benjamin Hart

John Moson Stanley Bagg

John Boston J. H. Lambe

Turton Penn John Redpath

Henry Driscoll J. Guthrie Scott

Thomas Philips Adam Thom

T. B. Anderson J. M. Tobin

Joseph Shuter J. P. Sexton, Esq.

S. Gerrard, Esq. was called to the chair, and on motion of J. Boston, Esq., seconded by P. E. Leclerc, Esq.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to the Hon. Mr. M'Gill, for the able manner in which he had promoted the objects of the meeting,

[Signed] P. M'GILL, Chairman, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.

Montreal, 13th June, 1838.

Lieutenant Sir John Colborne and suite reached Kingston on Thursday, and on Saturday proceeded on his way upwards for the purpose, it is said, of making arrangements for the defence of the frontier. On his arrival at Brockville, his Excellency was saluted by captain Bland's company of Artillery, and a guard of honor, of the Frontenac Militia received him on the wharf. A very flattering Address was subsequently presented to his Excellency by the inhabitants of Brockville, to which he made a suitable reply.—*Herald.*

Yesterday's Herald says that Papineau and Lafontaine were both passengers in the Albany, arrived at New York from Havre, and that the former proceeded at once to Saratoga to meet his wife and family, who have been residing there for some time. We have heard it stated in other quarters, that Papineau was seen at Saratoga on Sunday last.—*Courier.*

'Great Western'.—The Great Western left the Port on Saturday, and had proceeded to within a short distance of Theerness, when the vessel was discovered to be on fire. The fire continued to rage with much fury; the flames in the course of an hour burst forth from the deck, and, for the safety of the crew and passengers, the huge vessel was run on shore. A Gravendene steamship came shortly to her assistance, and in the course of two hours, by dint of great exertions, the fire was extinguished. The Great Western then proceeded on her voyage to Bristol. The conflagration originated in the misconduct of the persons who had paddled the boiler with felt.

The Steambat Oronoko... The accounts by this morning's Southern mail are far more distressing than those which reached us yesterday by way of Louisville. One account before us says that one hundred lives were lost, and another that 'out of nearly 70 deck passengers, only one escaped being

been seen since. The cabin passengers, with the exception of Mr. Myres and child, escaped uninjured. This gentleman, on hearing the explosion, seized his child and rushed into the cabin, which was densely filled with steam; the rest remained in their state rooms. We cannot state with confidence whether Mr. Myers and child are dead, but so it is reported, and that his lady was slightly injured. Seven to ten of those blown overboard were picked up by the yawl, the others disappeared. One or two it is thought were also saved by a skiff from the shore.—*N. Y. paper.*

#### MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, JUNE 19, 1838.

Such of our cotemporary friends, in the United States, as exchange with the *Standard*, will confer an obligation upon us by mailing their papers for WEST BERKSHIRE, Vermont," as the name of that office has been changed from that of "Union Office." By so doing they will enable us to receive them much earlier than we should through any other channel.

The absence of the Editor must be an apology for the want of the usual Editorial matter in this number of the *Standard*.

The proceedings attending the opening of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at Sandwich, in the Western District of Upper Canada, will be found in another column of this day's paper. The fact acknowledged by the Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, that a portion of the prisoners were actually taken in arms, in the act of rebellion against Her Majesty's Government, would seem to us, sufficient, in the eye of the Law, to bring these persons to that punishment which treason and murder would receive under any other circumstances. But it seems they are to be treated as "prisoners of war." For our own part, we must confess we do not understand the subject sufficiently to enter into a discussion of it.

It will be seen by an article which we have extracted from the *Montreal Courier*, that Papineau, and Lafontaine, landed at New York on the 6th inst.; and that the former proceeded immediately to Saratoga, to join his family.

The admission of Texas, into the Union, has again been before the American Government, but the Resolution was lost by our majority.

We learn from the *Buffalo Journal*, that the Governor of the State of New York, has appointed Abijah Mann, jr. commissioner to pay off the Militia who were called out upon the frontier. The sum appropriated is twenty thousand dollars.

It is estimated that the Canadian troubles have cost her majesty already about 32 millions. The Budget is to be brought forward in the Imperial Parliament soon when the facts will be ascertained...*Franklin Republican.*

You should have said, Mr. Republican, that the interference of our "friendly and sympathising neighbours," in an affair in which they had no business to meddle or interfere, may, and undoubtedly has, cost the British Government this pretty little sum.

The following articles are from the *Hamilton (Upper Canada) Gazette*.

Lieutenant Cameron of the Queen's Lt. Infantry, who had been sent, on the 17th with despatches to Amherstburg, on his return last Saturday morning in the Steamer General Porter, was grossly insulted & pelted with stones and mud whilst proceeding on horseback from the landing to the Ferry Boat...Lieut Cameron was informed that the man who led the mob on Friday and Saturday, was a fellow named Appleby *et-*dis*-vant* captain of the piratical steamboat Caroline, and now of the steamboat Constantine.

"On Saturday evening, some of the *gentleman Patriots*, who had been confined in Kingston Jail, for treasonable practices, but who escaped conviction by the skin of their teeth, returned home. Having understood that Mr. Jacob Fralick had given testimony of their evil doings, they met together in the third concession, and hung Mr. Fralick's effigy. These are the men to whom we are asked to reach the hand of fellowship. And shall we be base enough to do it? Never. Depend upon it, the loyal portion of the community will never be the first to violate the laws of the land, but if ever these same pismires are caught at their dirty tricks, they will be more likely to see the door of a charnel house than that of a cell or prison. It behoves every loyal man to be on his guard, and to be prepared at a moment's warning to turn out to meet the rebel and the pirate.

By last night's boat we learn, that the

steamer *Gazelle* has been wrecked on Qua co Ledges, having gone on shore in a fog on her passage to Windsor. She was not insured, and her estimated value is £5,000, which will be sustained by her enterprising owner...Mr. Whitney.

The remaining companies of the 65th regiment with the exception of one which will remain at St. John till relieved, came up in the John Ward and Fredericton steamers on Thursday evening. They are a fine body of men...*Fredericton Sentinel.*

*Van Buren's mask will soon be thrown off.* The late Collector of Buffalo has publicly asserted in Kingston, that he was dismissed from his situation, through having incurred the displeasure of Mr. Van Buren by the zeal he displayed in the winter in opposing the schemes of the pirates, and was succeeded by one of the rampant *sympathisers* who first took the Canadian "Patriots" by the hand and assisted to raise an excitement in their favour by spouting forth patriotism to large assemblages in the Theatre!!!

Spain.

The French Government had received the following telegraphic despatches:

Bayonne, May 4th.

On the 27th, Espartero came up with the division of Negri, the Carlist, and destroyed it completely, taking 2000 prisoners among whom were 200 officers, and all the Carlist baggage and artillery.

Narbonne, May 4th.

Two Carlist companies, surrounded in the Castle of Orista, near Vich, by the troops of Boron de Meer, capitulated on the 30th of April. A detachment of Carabancro's division seized on the road a beautiful *trousseau*, sent from Paris to Queen Christina, which cost 67,000 francs. She sent a flag of truce to redeem it. A million of roubles have been sent to the Hague, by the Russian Government, for Don Carlos; and diplomatic notes have been addressed to all the absolutist Cabinets, inviting them to redouble their efforts in his favor.

A letter from Foix of the 3d instant, quoted by the *Memorial Bordelais*, states that 12 Carlist officers had attempted to pass by the valley of Ander into Navarre, but that six had been arrested and sent to Cahors; the other six were supposed to have secreted themselves in the mountains. It was expected they would soon be taken.

Nantucket, Saturday, June 2, 1838.

A most extensive conflagration has lain in ashes an immense amount of property in this town. This morning at half past two o'clock, the alarm of fire was first given, and it was soon discovered that the rope-walk of Mr. Janes, in the occupation of Barker and Athearn, was in flames. The building was 300 feet long, and the destructive element immediately communicated with the adjoining oil and candle factories, which caught in quick succession, & threatened no small portion of the town with entire destruction. The progress, however, of the fire was fortunately arrested, after burning two or three hours, by the dauntless and unwearied efforts of the inhabitants, and prudent determination of blowing up with gunpowder some five or six buildings. The principal losers are James Athearn, Esq. to the amount, it is said, of \$100,000, Barker and Athearn, Coffin and French, Volger, jr., Matthew Crosby, Valentine Hussey and Co., Messrs. Morris, Gardner, Bassett, Cushman, and others, are burnt out and have lost their all. Much injury was also sustained by those individuals in Orange-st., who were obliged to move their things in a hurry, viz. Messrs. Jenks, Starbuck, Barney, Macy, Tallant, and others. The commercial wharf was with difficulty saved, and so intense was the heat that the oil which was thrown into the harbor subsequently took fire. The loss in this article is very heavy indeed. The entire amount of loss is estimated at one million of dollars, with very little insured. Owing to the casks being burnt up at one or two cooper's stores, some of the ships, which were almost ready for sea, will not be able to leave so soon as was intended. The rope walk, in which the fire originated, was safe at 11 o'clock last night; the fires used in working the steam engine were put out at 6 o'clock; it is therefore supposed that the whole was the work of some incendiary; time, however, may determine this. The blaze was almost instantaneous throughout the building. The wind which at one time blew very strong, fortunately veered round.

Birth.

At Bedford, on the 11th inst., the Lady of the Hon. Robert Jones, of a Son.

Road Notice.

ALL persons having roads to repair in the 7th road division of St. Armand East, are required to repair them according to Law before the 25th day of June instant.

HARLOW CHANDLER.

Overseer of Roads.

St. Armand East, 20th June, 1838.

For Sale.

IN the Township of Farnham, three lots of LAND, in the south west part of said Township, near Murphy's Creek. Said Lots are well covered with fine Timber. Any one wishing to purchase said lots can ascertain the particulars by enquiring of

OREN J. KEMP.

Freelighsbury, June 20th, 1838.

## HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR.

Freelighsbury, 20th June, 1838.

## Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has left her home without any provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ZECARIAH SHUFELT.

June 11th, 1838.

Canada Sunday School Union.

THE REV. J. D. MOORE having been appointed AGENT of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will shortly visit the Churches and Schools throughout Lower Canada; when it is hoped that all who are interested in the cause of SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTION will afford him every assistance and encouragement in forwarding the object of his mission, viz: the establishment of a Sabbath School in every suitable settlement, if practical, and to strengthen and encourage those already formed.

HENRY LYMAN, COR. SEC.

JOHN C. BECKET, REC. SEC.

June 8, 1838. 6 4w.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

PERSONS having horses to dispose of fit for the Cavalry service are hereby informed that the price of £30 10 H. C. will be paid for such horses as may be taken for inspection to the Cavalry Barracks at Chatham and approved of by the Cavalry Officers appointed to examine and receive them.

COMMISSIONERAT, Montreal.

4th June, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the County of Mississauga Agricultural Society, will be held at S. Maynard's Hotel in Stanbridge on Thursday the 21st Inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers, and a committee of management for the two years next ensuing.

JONATHAN SELBY, President.

Dunham 11th June, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing 100 GOOD

STORE HOGS,

for which he will pay Cash and a liberal price, if delivered to him at Bedford during this month.

P. H. MOORE.

Bedford, June 11th, 1838. 5-3w

## Astray.

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tails cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Wet and Dry Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass and Hardware,

Cast Steel, Nails,

Nail Rods,

Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment, which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES

in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any

wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

## Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford, will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr.

ABRAHAM FRELIGH;

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience...WOOL will be carded at the following rates, viz.

3 cents per pound, cash down—

4 cents payable the ensuing winter—

5 cents after that time.

Persons entrusting property to his charge may rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most of

produce received in payment for work done, Bedford, May 29th, 1838.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery Shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

Notice.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. just received a good assortment of Gold

Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings,

both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's

Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

Notice.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. just received a good assortment of Gold

Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings,

both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's

Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

Notice.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court

House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver

guard chains, German silver table, tea and

desert spoons, German silver mounted spec-

tales, also, Plated Table and tea spoons,

sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

Notice.

JUST received and for sale by

W. SMITH.

January, 1839.

Notice.

JUST received and for sale by

W. SMITH.

January, 1839.

Notice.

JUST received and for sale by

W. SMITH.

January, 1839.

Notice.

JUST received and for sale by

### Beauty's Empire.

What avails thine iron brow,  
Strong one of the battle field?  
Thou hast met a stronger now,  
Render up thy lance and shield,  
Yield at last—who yielded never,  
Beauty reigns on earth for ever!

What avails thy purple pride,  
March on thy golden throne?  
Cast thy haughty looks aside,  
Jewelled slave thy sovereign own!  
Kneel—thy whole allegiance give her,  
Beauty reigns on earth for ever!

What avails thy lone severe,  
Sage—by midnight taper sought?  
Hark! there's laughter in thine ear,  
And thy boasted strength is naught;  
Mocking all thy life's endeavour,  
Beauty reigns on earth for ever!

Ah! her might too well I know,  
Caught—made fast, by sweet surprise,  
Spare me lips of rosy glow,  
Spare me melting sunbright eyes!  
Only death my chains can sever,  
Beauty rules the earth for ever!

### EXTRACT.

There is nothing, however minute in manners, however insignificant in appearance that does not demand some portion of attention from a well-bred and highly polished young woman. An author of no small literary renown has observed that several of the minutest habits or acts of some individuals may give sufficient reason to guess at their temper. The choice of a gown, or even the folding and sealing of a letter, will bespeak the shrewd and scold, the careless and the negligent.

I have seen many families bound together by the tenderest affection; I have seen many hearts wrought into each other by the sweet amalgamation of friendship; but with none did I ever find this delicious foretaste of the society in Elysium, where a never failing politeness was not mingled in all their thoughts, words and actions to each other.

If Beauty be woman's weapon, it must be feathered by the Graces, pointed by the eye of Discretion, and shot by the hand of Virtue.

Beauty of person will ever be found a dead letter unless it is animated with beauty of mind. 'For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich.' We must then, not only cultivate the shape, the complexion, the air, the attire, the manners, but most assiduously must our attention be devoted to 'teach the young idea how to shoot,' and to fashion the unfolding mind to judgment and Virtue.

Fashion lives on novelty, and we have on this account much charity for its wanderings and eccentricities. Bonnets with a snout as long as an elephant's proboscis, or a margin as broad as a bushel measure, are merely ridiculous. Shoulders that look like wings, and sleeves as wide as a petticoat, we think are not particularly graceful; but they have at least the merits of being airy, and we take no offence. We cannot, however, extend our indulgence to the compressed waist, which is the rage at present.

Ask the sculptor what he thinks of a fashionable waist, pinched till it rivals the lady's neck in tenuity, and he will tell you it is monstrous. Consult the physician and he will tell you that this is one of those follies, in which no female can long indulge with impunity; for health, and even life, are often sacrificed to it.

If we found ourselves sitting at dinner with a man whose body was girt on all sides by board and bone, like the north pole by thick-ribbed ice, we should no more expect to find grace, politeness, amity, vivacity and good humor, in such a companion, than in Prometheus with a vulture battering on his vitals, or in Cerberus, whose task it is to growl all day long in his chains.

The ancients remarked the good effects of exercise upon girls of weak constitutions, of soft and lax texture, subject to languid maladies; and they accordingly applied exercise in the cure of many diseases that baffled the skill of the physician. The moderns have profited by their observations, and made new ones of similar tendency.

Attention to one's person, as well as to their reputation is very necessary. If vanity, pride or prudery, have frequently given to these attentions, the names of coquetry, ambition, or folly, it is no reason why they should be neglected. The plainest dress is always the most genteel, and a lady that dresses plainly will never be dressed unfashionably.

To entertain with a politeness particularly affectionate, the friends of the person with whom you are connected by marriage; to respect inviolably the letters which he writes or receives; to avoid prying into the secrets which he conceals from you; never to act contrary to his inclinations, unless they are injurious to himself, and even in this case not to oppose him, but to endeavor to check them with address and kindness; beware of confiding to strangers or domestics, the little vexations which he causes you; to dread like poison marks of contempt, coldness, suspicion or reproaches; to apologize promptly, and in an affectionate manner, if you have allowed yourself to run into any ill-humor; to receive his counsels with attention, and to execute them as quickly as possible;—these are the obligations of propriety and love, by which married persons of gentleness bind themselves.

REPROOF.—A wealthy gentleman taking his friend upon the top of his house to show the extent of his possessions; 'There,' says he, 'that is my estate.' Then pointing to a great distance on the other side, 'do you see that farm?'...Yes. Well,

that is mine.' Pointing to the other side, 'do you see that house?'...Yes. 'That also belongs to me. Then said the friend, 'Do you see that little village yonder?'...Well, there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this, 'Ah! what can she say?'—'Christ is mine.' He looked confounded and said no more.

### FRIENDSHIP.

A mind habitually tender, easily melts into softness, and exchanges the sentiments of esteem for those of specific attachment and endearment. What is friendship in virtuous minds but the concentration of benevolent emotions, heightened by respect and increased by exercise, on one or more objects? Friendship is one of the fairest productions of the human soul...the cordial of life...the cunctive of our sorrows, and the multiplier of our joys...the source equally of animation and repose. He who is destitute of this blessing, amidst the greatest crowd and pressure of society, is doomed to solitude; and however armed with power, and rich in the endowments of nature and of fortune, has no resting place. The most elevated station in life affords no exemption from those agitations and disquietudes which can only be laid to rest on the bosom of a friend. The satisfaction derived from surveying the most beautiful scenes of nature, or the most exquisite productions of art, is so far from being complete that it almost turns into uneasiness when there is none with whom we can share it, nor would the most passionate admirer of eloquence or poetry, consent to witness their most stupendous exertions, upon the single condition of not being permitted to reveal his emotions, so essential an ingredient in felicity is friendship, apart from the solid and permanent advantages it procures, and when viewed in no other light than as the organ of communication, the channel of feeling and thought. But if joy itself is a burden which the heart can ill sustain, without inviting others to partake of it, how much more the emotions of anxiety, the perturbations of fear, and the dejection arising from sudden and overwhelming calamity. He who has made the acquisition of a judicious and sympathizing friend, may be said to have doubled his mental resources; by associating an equal, and perhaps a superior, mind with his own, he has provided the means of strengthening his reason, of perfecting his counsels, of discerning and correcting his errors.

S.

A Sailor's description of Hunting.—Going to see my father's other day, he asked me to take a voyage a hunting with him; so, when the swabber had rigged his horse, they brought me out to stow myself on board...one they told me was in such right trim, she would go as fast on any tack as the Fillstone cutter: so I got aloft and clapt myself athwart ship and made as much way as any on 'em; and to the windward of a gravel pit we spied a bare anchor; so weighed and bore away, and just as I had overtaken her, my horse came plump ashore upon a rock...the back, stay broke, she pitched me over her fore-castle—came keel upwards, and unshipped my shoulder...and hang me if ever I sail on land privateering again.'

Did you ever hear of FRANK BYAN of Ash county? He is a fine specimen of the mountains. He is now upwards of 75, has raised a family of some dozen boys (whalers!) and yet moves with the elasticity of a boy. He says he toasts the logs on his shoulder to make the cabin in which he first settled. He has placed all his children on good land and given them a good start, besides reserving a plenty for himself. We heard him invite Judge Bailey to visit him on his route to Ashe Court; by way of heightening the inducement, he told his honor, that his house was at the foot of Butter Hill, opposite to Pancake Mountain, between which elevations runs Honey River; that just below him is Brandy Creek, made up of Peach and Apple Forks; that all he has to do when he gets hungry is to gather up an armful of Pancakes, run through the River, wallop them a few times against Butter Hill, and walk down to the junction of the creeks and help himself.—Western Carolinian.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

The Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail, or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON,

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

REPROOF.—A wealthy gentleman taking

his friend upon the top of his house to

show the extent of his possessions; 'There,'

says he, 'that is my estate.'

Then pointing to a great distance on the other side,

'do you see that farm?'...Yes. Well,

that is mine.'

Pointing to the other side,

'do you see that house?'...Yes.

'That also belongs to me.'

Then said the friend,

'Do you see that little village yonder?'...Well,

there lives a poor woman in that

village who can say more than all this,

'Ah! what can she say?'—'Christ is mine.'

He looked confounded and said no more.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the

end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.

will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the

year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months

delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in

payment, if made by or before the expiration of

the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion

of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

### STANDARD AGENTS.

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.

C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.

Hollis Robinson, Stukely

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,

P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

W. W. Smith, P. M., Philipsburg.

Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.

P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Abner Potter, Bromo.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Bromo.

P. H. Knowlton, Bromo.

Samuel Wood, Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Wm. Hickok Cooksville.

Henry Boright, Sutton.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the

Mississippian Standard, will please to leave their

names with any of the above Agents, to whom

also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments

must be made.

### Spring Goods.

J. KEMP and CO. have received an as-  
sortment of Spring Goods, which will be

sold as low as at any store in the County for

cash or most kinds of produce.

### A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the

Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge

her obligation to those who have so liberally

patronized this Establishment, while under her

charge, and trusts, that under the management

of her successor, MR. JOHN BAKER, it will

continue to receive that share of public support

which she feels confident his exertions will

merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

### Commercial HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his

friends and the public, that he has leased

the above well known Establishment, to which

many improvements have been added this Spring;

and no exertion will be spared on his part to

maintain the well known reputation of the

House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

V3 6t

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the

printers of the United States, to whom they

have been individually known as established

Letter-Founders; that they have formed a copartner-

ship in said business, and from their united skill

and extensive experience, they hope to be able to

give satisfaction to all who may favor them with

their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of

the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by

hand a desideratum by the European founders,

was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expen-

iture of time and money on the part of our semi-

partner, first successfully accomplished. Ex-

tensive use of the machine cast letter has fully

tested and established its superiority in every

particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on

by the parties before named under the firm of

White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a

complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines

Pica. The book a new type being in the most

modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of